

NEW TURN IN BALLINGER CASE

COPIES OF IMPORTANT PAPERS FOUND IN GLAVISS BOX.

Glavis Denied That He Ever Had the Letters After He Delivered His Office to His Successor—'Frameup,' He Says—Wants Over Their Disposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Special agents of the Land Office broke into a box containing certain private belongings of Louis R. Glavis, which he had left in a room in the Post Office Building at Seattle. They found, so it is alleged, copies of a number of important letters and telegrams that were missing from the official files of the office which Glavis had then turned over to his successor.

This fact came out in the course of the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry to-day and created a sensation. It led to a sharp division of opinion in the committee and a wrangle among the lawyers. Glavis denied absolutely that he ever had the letters after he had delivered his office and its belongings to his successor, A. C. Christensen. He denounced the episode in Seattle as "a frameup."

Several of the letters were in a list published by Collier's Weekly last fall in one of the attacks made by that newspaper on Secretary Ballinger. When the investigation by the joint committee of Congress began Louis D. Brandeis, attorney for Glavis, requested the committee to call for a number of letters and documents, and that list included most of those which were to-day in dispute.

John J. Vertrees of Nashville, Tenn., attorney for Secretary Ballinger, who to-day conducted the cross-examination of Glavis, explained to the joint committee that Secretary Ballinger called on the chief of the field agents at Seattle to furnish certain letters. The first reply to the request was that the documents could not be found. But they were received yesterday by the Secretary of the Interior from Seattle, accompanied by an explanation from Glavis's successor in which it was said that they were recovered from the box of personal belongings.

"It is a frameup!" exclaimed Glavis. "It makes me indignant for any one to assume that I would have been foolish enough to have put those letters in a box and left them there where they would have been accessible to the very men who are trying to make a case against me. It makes me indignant to think that subordinates of the Secretary of the Interior would stoop to such methods in order to serve Mr. Ballinger."

Glavis denied ever having placed the letters in the box. He told the committee that he believed that agents of the Land Office had taken them from the office files and placed them there for the purpose of making it appear that he had abstracted them from the files and had refused to give them up.

Asked by Attorney Vertrees if he furnished the letters or copies of them to Collier's the witness replied that he did not.

"Do you know where Collier's got the letters?"

"I have a supposition, but no definite information," the witness replied.

"When you read them in Collier's did you recognize them as letters that had been in the files in your office in Seattle?"

The witness admitted that he did.

"Did you give a copy of those letters to anybody else?" inquired Chairman Nelson.

"Yes, I gave a number of letters to the forest service."

The letters in dispute were some that had been delivered by the local Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, to Special Agent Glavis at Seattle while he was yet in the service. They arrived in Seattle while Glavis was at Beverly laying his case against Ballinger before President Taft. On his return to Seattle he went over the documents and became acquainted with their contents.

Attorney Vertrees proposed to submit the letters and the accompanying explanation from A. C. Christensen, the special agent in charge at Seattle, but a vigorous objection was made. Chairman Nelson and Senator Hale insisted that the documents should go into the record, but this was vigorously resisted by Senator Fletcher and Representative Madison, James and Graham. Representative Madison made the point that inasmuch as the author of the report, Special Agent Christensen, was to be called later as a witness the letters and his report on the way they were obtained should be received in evidence until Mr. Christensen was present to identify them and be cross-examined in regard to them.

After this question had been disposed of Representative James of Kentucky voiced his indignation at the manner in which the letters had appeared in the committee room. He pointed out that they had been called for at the request of Attorney Brandeis and that under the instructions of the joint committee it was the duty of Secretary Ballinger to have sent the letters to the clerk of the committee to be submitted to counsel on both sides for investigation under injunction of secrecy as to their contents and that only such of them were to be admitted as evidence as had first been inspected and passed by the committee.

Attorney Brandeis then made a spirited protest against the way in which Secretary Ballinger had turned over to his attorney for submission to the committee as evidence letters that the committee had called for under instructions as to their custody. Mr. Brandeis said that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to have sent the letters to the committee first. The attorney was very much in earnest over this matter and his face was white with anger as he denounced the course that had been taken by Secretary Ballinger and his attorney.

"You do not charge the members of the committee with responsibility?" inquired Senator Sutherland of Utah of Attorney Brandeis.

Whereupon the attorney entered a disclaimer and thanked the committee for the effort it had made to obtain prompt delivery of all papers that had been called for. Finally it was decided that the whole matter should go over to be settled at an executive meeting of the committee.

Glavis took the stand at the opening of the hearing to-day and was still under cross-examination when the hearing adjourned at 6 o'clock. All of the morning session was taken up in correcting errors in the reported testimony taken heretofore at the hearings. At the afternoon session Attorney Vertrees also subpoenaed the accuser of the Interior Department officers to a rigid cross-examination.

By a process of elimination he brought the witness to admit that he made no admissions of misconduct against anybody in the Interior Department except Secretary Ballinger and Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office. He stated explicitly that he did not charge either of the officers named with anything criminal and declared that if he had found anything suggesting criminality he would have turned it over to the Grand Jury. He identified an article in Collier's which he had written but disclaimed responsibility for the headlines and editorial comments. He denied that he had received any pay for the article or that he had been promised anything.

\$200,000,000 for Reclamation Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill providing for the issuance of \$200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of completing existing reclamation projects was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Carter.

RAILROADS OPPOSE IT.

Object to Bill for Federal Inspection of Locomotive Boilers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—On the ground that it is necessary for the protection of lives of travellers and employees on railroads, the passage of a bill providing for the Federal inspection of locomotive boilers was urged before a sub-committee on the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce this morning. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of other railroad employees' organizations were heard in advocacy of the measure, and motive power officers of several of the larger railroad systems of the country voiced opposition to the bill.

"If the railroads thought this bill would better protect life and limb," replied one of the railroad men at the hearing, "I do not believe a single railroad would be represented here in opposition to it."

"Yes," they replied. "Senator Burkett; they fought the automatic coupler, the air brake and similar devices." The railroad men opposed the bill for the reason that it would subject their boiler inspection service and its to their own interests not to use boilers which are unsafe or which endanger life. The employees' representatives contended that the Federal inspection of boilers and the other requirements of the bill were necessary just as automatic couplers and air brakes were found to be necessary a few years ago.

SENATOR BRISTOW AWAKE

And Won't Allow Committee to Sleep on His Election Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary is not going to be allowed to sleep on the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, if Senator Bristow of Kansas keeps his strength and his voice.

Following his action of Monday last, the Kansas Senator quizzed Senator Clark, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, when the Senate convened this morning regarding the status of the resolution. Senator Clark said the committee had given consideration to the resolution, but had reached no conclusion with regard to it. He declined to commit himself as to the future of the resolution, but declared that his committee was acting in good faith in the consideration of it.

"The committee will not lay aside its other work," continued Senator Clark, "to consider this resolution, but I will say that the meetings of the committee are open to the Senator from Kansas at all times, and if he desires to be heard on this particular subject he is at liberty to do so at any time."

NEW MODE OF NAVAL WARFARE.

Penn Yan Man Proposes to Capture the Enemy With Fence Posts and Barbed Wire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Leroy Tobey of Penn Yan, N. Y., has a new scheme of naval warfare. He has written a long letter to the Navy Department in which he offers it to the Government. He proposes that battleships be equipped with a large supply of fence posts and barbed wire. When the enemy's vessels come within range they will be entangled in the enemy's propeller and then it will be easy enough for the American naval commanders to lay siege to the disabled ship or fleet until hunger and thirst force it to capitulate. Assistant Secretary Winthrop has informed Mr. Tobey that the Department could not adopt this new method of warfare.

FOR ARMY MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

\$207,000 Asked For To Replace Those Destroyed by Fire on Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A deficiency appropriation of \$207,000 to replace medical and hospital supplies destroyed by fire at the army medical supply depot in New York city on February 4 last was recommended to Congress to-day by Secretary of War Dickinson. The recommendation is based on a report by the Surgeon-General of the army that the balance of the appropriation for this year is insufficient to meet this extraordinary loss "without dangerously encroaching on the reserves which every prudent Government must maintain in anticipation of military emergencies such as the recent intervention in Cuba requiring the immediate issue of large quantities of equipment."

CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY.

1,500 of the Victory's Men Revolt, but Are Speedily Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A mutiny among the Chinese troops at China, China, was reported to the State Department to-day by the American consul there. About 1,500 troops participated in the revolt. They were defeated and order was restored, the dispatch added. The cause of the mutiny was not given.

To Ascertain the Number and Value of Live Stock on the Ranges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Census Bureau is making unusual preparations to determine approximately the exact number and the value of live stock on the ranges on April 15 next. It will endeavor to obtain the most complete and accurate figures ever gathered on this subject. The bureau will try to secure the ranchmen and farmers, especially of the Western range States, that their interests will not be affected by a frank and full disclosure of their live stock positions. The information gathered by the Census Bureau will be held strictly confidential. It will not even be imparted to any other branch of the Government.

Promotions in Engineers Corp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Corps of Engineers—Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry C. Newcomer; Captain to be Major, William D. Connor; First Lieutenant to be Captain, Robert E. Ralston; Second Lieutenant to be First Lieutenant, Edward D. Ardery.

To be Foresters—New York, Ezra Sayre, Corlith; Pennsylvania, Frank R. Holt, Rochester.

To be Secretary of Legation—Jacob Sleeper of Massachusetts, at Havana, Cuba.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The gunboat Villalobos has sailed for Shanghai, the cruiser De la Rocha has sailed for Norfolk, the gunboat Dubuque at Tampa, the cruiser Des Moines at Port Limon, the collier Mark at Hampton Roads and the torpedo boat Lamson at Newport.

The torpedo boat Preston has sailed from Charleston for Knights Key.

HAS HIMSELF INCORPORATED.

"Billy the Oysterman" Gets the Necessary Papers—Capitalized at \$10,000.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—For a man to apply to the Secretary of State for permission to have himself incorporated is an unusual happening in the State Department, and when Billy the Oysterman of New York asked Secretary Koenig to-day for the necessary papers organizing himself into a corporation the employees of the department recalled the fact that this was the second case of its kind that has occurred in recent years, Mark Twain being the other. Billy the Oysterman conducts a restaurant at 35 West Nineteenth street, New York city. His name is William Ockendon. Ockendon capitalizes himself for \$10,000 and says the duration of the life of his company is to be fifty years.

DEFENDS CORPORATION BILL

WICKERSHAM TRIES TO MAKE ITS PURPOSE PLAIN.

The clauses in regard to the forfeiture of charters. He asserts, substantially the same as the Provision Existing in the Corporation Law of this State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—While the Administration has indicated rather plainly that there is no present intention of trying to push the Federal incorporation bill through Congress at this session, it became apparent to-day that it does desire to dissipate what it regards as a misconception of the bill that has arisen in many parts of the country. Attorney-General Wickersham, who drafted the bill and who has expressed the view on several occasions that it offers the best solution of a difficult and pressing legislative problem, prepared a memorandum which was given out to-day, explaining some of the points in the measure which he thought were misunderstood.

The Attorney-General attempts to clear up the meaning of the clauses in regard to forfeiture of charters by corporations which transgress the law. One clause to which there has been much objection provides that "the charter of every corporation formed hereunder shall be subject to alteration, suspension and repeal in the discretion of the Congress and the Congress may at pleasure dissolve any such corporation."

In his memorandum Mr. Wickersham says: "That substantially the same provision exists in the New York general corporation law, section 320 of which reads as follows: 'The charter of every corporation shall be subject to alteration, suspension and repeal in the discretion of the Legislature.'"

The second forfeiture clause of the Federal incorporation bill says: "This act may be amended or repealed at the pleasure of the Congress, and every corporation created under this act shall be bound by such amendment, but such amendment or repeal shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation or its officers for any liability which shall have been previously incurred. This act and all amendments thereof shall be a part of the charter of every corporation formed hereunder, except so far as the same are inapplicable and inappropriate to the objects of such corporation."

In defence of this clause the Attorney-General points out that substantially the same provision is contained in the laws of every State and in the Constitutions of many of them. In New York, he said, Article VIII, section 1, of the constitution provided for the formation of corporations under general or special laws and declares that "all general and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed." In the application of this provision the Attorney-General showed that the New York Court of Appeals held that the repeal of the charter of a corporation did not operate to forfeit its property and that all valid liens upon such property made previous to the repeal of such charter remained intact.

The other forfeiture clause of the proposed law provides that in case a corporation organized in compliance with it shall enter into a combination in restraint of trade contrary to the Sherman arbitration law, "its charter shall be forfeited" and the Attorney-General may bring proceedings to enforce such forfeiture, and in such proceedings the court may appoint a receiver of the property. "It was not the intention of the Administration in causing this act to be introduced," the Attorney-General says, "to provide a refuge for trusts not through its enactment to repeal the Sherman law. The President pointed out in his special message of January 7 that the purpose of the incorporation bill was to provide for the granting of a Federal charter to an industrial combination 'to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law.'"

Further along in the same message Mr. Taft said: "To the suggestion that this proposal of Federal incorporation for industrial combinations is intended to furnish them a refuge in which to confine industrial abuses under Federal protection it should be stated that the measure contemplated does not repeal the Sherman anti-trust law and is not to be construed as preventing the doing of the wrongs which it is the purpose of that law to prevent but only to foster a confidence and advance of the highest industrial efficiency without permitting industrial abuses."

According to the explanation of Mr. Wickersham, the bill as framed, which affording effective remedy to the Government to prevent violation of the Sherman law, safeguards also the legitimate interests of corporations by providing for hearings in court, so that corporations shall have opportunity of submitting any facts or circumstances tending to show that they have not violated the anti-trust law.

In reference to the complaint that the Commissioner of Corporations under the proposed law would have vast discretionary powers over corporations, Mr. Taft today-General says that those powers would be much like those exercised by the Comptroller of the Currency under the national banking act.

"The existence of the great power vested by the banking law in the Comptroller," says Mr. Wickersham, "has never been abused and no general complaint has ever been made of either the purpose or the exercise of such power. There is no reason why similar results should not be attained with a commissioner of corporations, particularly as his acts will be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States under which his bureau exists, namely the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and also the President of the United States."

JUDGES FOR CUSTOMS COURT.

Sensors Object to the Geographical Distribution of the Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate Judiciary Committee considered to-day without taking action the nominations of the five members of the Customs Court of Appeals. Some Senators, especially those from the South, are not pleased with the geographical distribution of these appointments. Three of the appointments live west of the Rocky Mountains, one is from New York and the other from New England.

The objection that has been raised against the confirmation of members of the court is that the middle West and the South are unrepresented. The Democrats assert that as the tariff is a local question every section of the country should have representation on the court. It is not likely that there will be any serious effort to prevent the confirmation of the nomination of any member of the court.

Bill to Increase Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Smoot of Utah proposes to add to the American merchant marine steamships of foreign build to the extent of one million tons displacement. The measure gives the right to citizens of this country to acquire by purchase or otherwise to become a part of the American marine service and are subject to the call of the Government in time of war.

TAFT'S COMING TRIPS.

Many Speculations Outlined for Him in Chicago—Here on Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—When President Taft goes to Chicago on March 17 to attend a banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club he is going to give the people of that city more speeches to the square minute than he has done since the campaign days, according to arrangements tentatively agreed upon at the White House to-day. Former Judge Elbridge Hennessey, representing the Fellowship club; Alfred L. Baker, Alexander McCormick, Charles J. Vapioka and a half dozen other Chicagoans representing the associations of the city interested in the conservation of the natural resources, Senator Lorimer and Representative Madison, all called to-day to take a hand in perfecting the details of the trip.

It was decided that the President should reach Chicago early on the morning of March 17, coming from New York by train where he may go on the 15th on a purely social matter. On the morning of the 17th he will attend a reception in his honor given by the Fellowship Club at 9 o'clock. At 2 o'clock he will make an address at the Auditorium to the conservationists; at 4 o'clock he will go to a reception at the Hamilton Club, and about 8 P. M. he will wander over to the La Salle Hotel, where the banquet of the Irish organizations is to be held. He will leave Chicago that night. As planned at present Mr. Taft may return to the capital by way of Rochester and Albany, N. Y., where too he may make speeches.

Senator Keen of New Jersey to-day made the final arrangements for President Taft's trip to New York and Newark on Washington's Birthday. The President will leave Washington on the morning of February 22, according to the plan, and will make an address to the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati at a banquet at the Plaza Hotel that night. He will stay over night at the home of his brother Henry W. Taft. The President will leave New York about noon on February 23 and will stop off at Newark, where he will address the Board of Trade. Probably he will return to Washington that night.

SMITH ON COTTON EXCHANGES.

A. R. Marsh Says There Is Nothing in His Report Worth While.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The report made by Herbert Knox Smith on cotton exchanges got a jolt to-day at the hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture on the proposed legislation to prohibit dealings in cotton futures. "There isn't anything in Mr. Smith's report that is worth while," said Vice-President A. R. Marsh of the New York Cotton Exchange. He added that in his opinion the Commissioner of Corporations when he framed his conclusions "was obsessed with past conditions."

Representative Sins of Tennessee was anxious to get Mr. Marsh's opinion as to the feasibility of attacks on future transactions. "You can't draw a law attacking contracts for future deliveries in New York," Mr. Marsh replied, "without its applying to delivery anywhere in the United States." Mr. Marsh declined to answer Mr. Sims's query as to whether or not such a law would eliminate the pure speculator. Then Mr. Sims endeavored to demonstrate that the committee is after the speculator alone.

A question by Representative Lever of South Carolina as to what proportion of the transactions on the New York Cotton Exchange were illegitimate was hotly answered by Mr. Marsh as "insulting."

TAFT'S SPEECH A PUB. DOC.

Senator Hale Has It Inserted in the Congressional Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The regular Republicans are not overlooking any opportunity to have published as Government documents utterances of the President and party leaders that are hostile to the views of the insurgents in Congress. In the Senate this morning Senator Hale had the President's New York speech in defence of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill inserted in the Congressional records, and also secured permission for its publication as a public document.

It was Senator Hale who asked the Senate to publish as a Senate document the President's Winona speech and the one delivered by Speaker Cannon at Kansas City, both of which approved the new tariff law.

The insurgents have not been as active as the old line Republicans in securing recognition of their views on Government publications. Recently a speech by Senator Cummins of Iowa, which was delivered in Chicago in support of the cause of the insurgents, was published at the instance of Senator Borah of Idaho.

TAFT SEES AERO PROMOTERS.

Says He Will Attend the International Meet at College Park, Md.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America; Mayor Mahool of Baltimore, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Thomas Nelson Page, former Commissioner H. B. F. MacFarland of the District of Columbia and a dozen other aero enthusiasts called at the White House to-day to tell President Taft something about the plan for holding the next international aviation meet at College Park, Md. The President made a little speech to his visitors and said that as it was one of his duties under the Constitution "to increase the gate receipts," he certainly would be present at the meet next October.

Washington and Baltimore have raised \$100,000 to have the meet held at College Park, Md., about nine miles from this city. The President said he would like to see the aviators fly there. He said that he was interested greatly in aviation, despite the fact that he didn't suppose his weight could go up in a heavier-than-air machine. Mr. Bishop replied briefly.

Senate Committee to Investigate the Cost of Living.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It is expected that when Vice-President Sherman returns to the city to-morrow he will name the committee provided in the Senate resolution to investigate the high cost of living. Senator Money, the Democratic leader, has not been asked to appoint the minority members of the committee. It is said that the Vice-President will name Senator Simmons of North Carolina and Senator Clark of Arkansas to represent the Democrats. The Republican members of the committee will likely be Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, McCumber of North Dakota, Elkins of West Virginia and Crawford of South Dakota.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, from Seventh Infantry, to be Major, Tenth Infantry.

Capt. H. A. Smith from Fifteenth to Seventh Infantry.

First Lieut. Sherman A. White, Twelfth Infantry, from General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, to be Captain.

First Lieut. Francis B. Upham, from unassigned list to 166th Coast Artillery.

Capt. Charles F. Venable, Coast Artillery, from 11th to 15th Coast Artillery.

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Ask the Agent of any one of these lines about the

"ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS"



ALL ROADS LEAD TO CALIFORNIA

HARDY'S SPEECH EXPUNGED.

His Criticism of Senator Bailey Stricken From the Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House Judiciary Committee will not have to pass on the question of whether a speech inserted in the record recently by Representative Hardy of Texas, criticizing Senator Bailey of that State, is in violation of the privileges of the House. Mr. Hardy to-day secured unanimous consent to strike the speech from the permanent records. The committee was to have held a final meeting this afternoon to decide whether the speech should be expunged.

Although he withdrew the remarks to-day, Mr. Hardy contended before the House that he had said nothing improper about Senator Bailey and hoped the day would come when the attitude of vote of any Senator or Representative might be freely criticized in the way in which he had criticized Senator Bailey's position and vote.

The speech to which objection was taken was delivered by Mr. Hardy at Cameron, Tex., last October and inserted in the record two weeks ago under "leave to print." It was an arraignment of Senator Bailey's tariff position and his failure to follow in all instances the Democratic platform of the Denver convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POS-LAM

CURES ECZEMA QUICKLY.

New Discovery Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Nothing in the history of medicine has ever approached the success of the marvelous skin remedy known as poslam, which, it is safe to say, has cured more cases of eczema and skin diseases than any other remedy in the world.

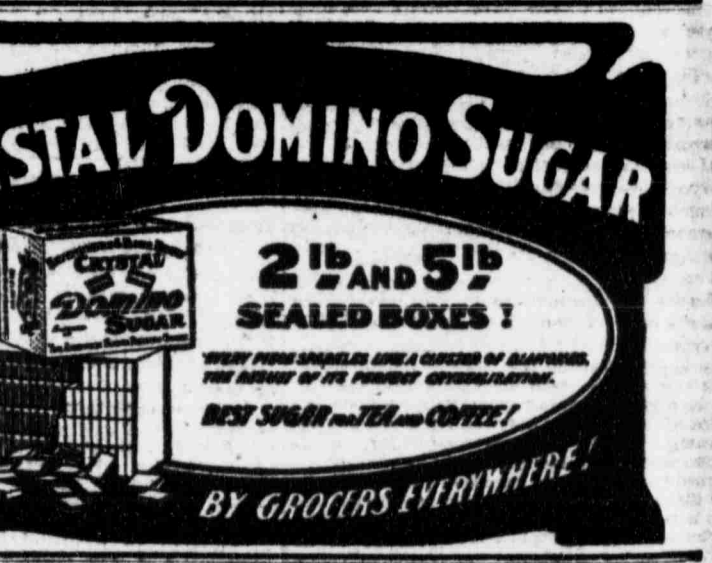
The success of poslam is not at all surprising when it is considered that even a very small quantity applied to the skin stops itching immediately and cures chronic cases in two weeks. The very worst cases of eczema, as well as acne, herpes, tetter, piles, salt rheum, rash, crusted humors, scaly scalp and every form of itch, yield to it readily. Blemishes such as pimples, red noses, muddy and inflamed skin disappear almost immediately when poslam is applied, the complexion being cleared over night.

Every druggist keeps both the 50-cent size (for minor troubles) and the \$2 jar, and either of these may be obtained in New York and Brooklyn at Hege's, 111 E. 11th St., Kalish's, Kinsman's and Jungmann's, as well as other reliable drug stores.

But no one is even asked to purchase poslam without first obtaining an experimental package which will be sent by mail, free of charge, upon request, by the Experimental Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City.

Baltimore & Ohio
Canadian Pacific
Central of New Jersey
Chesapeake & Ohio
Chicago Great Western
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Chicago & North Western
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Colorado Midland
Denver & Rio Grande
Erie
Grand Trunk
Illinois Central
Lackawanna
Lehigh Valley
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Missouri Pacific
New York Central
New York, Ontario & Western
Northern Pacific
Pennsylvania
Santa Fe
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific
Wabash

CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR



B. Altman & Co.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), FEB. 15th, A SPECIAL SALE WILL BE HELD OF WHITE LAWN AND BATISTE WAISTS WITH TRIMMINGS OF EMBROIDERY AND LACE.

AT \$3.00, 3.50, 5.00, 6.75 & 7.50

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND BEDSPREADS

MUSLIN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

WILL BE ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), FEB. 15th:

WOOL BLANKETS	PER PAIR, \$3.00 & 4.00
SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES	EACH, \$1.75
SATIN FINISH BEDSPREADS	EACH, \$2.40
CROCHET BEDSPREADS	EACH, 95c. & \$1.15
MUSLIN SHEETS	EACH, 72c. to \$1.10
MUSLIN PILLOW CASES	EACH, 19c. to 28c.
HEMSTITCHED MUSLIN SHEETS	EACH, \$1.10 & 1.25
HEMSTITCHED MUSLIN PILLOW CASES	EACH, 27c. & 36c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.